

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VATICAN, DISCUSSES IHRC VISIT

PY241712Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1516 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Oct (NA)--Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes stated in Buenos Aires today that the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC] "has not yet answered" the invitation to visit the country made 10 days ago by the national government.

The foreign minister stated, however, that "surely there will be no problem regarding the date of the commission's arrival. We will come to an agreement through our permanent ambassador to the OAS," and he added that the date for the commission to come to Argentina "will be arranged in due time."

Montes made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport this morning shortly after arriving from Rome, where he represented the Argentine Government at the installation of Pope John Paul II.

The Argentine foreign minister was asked about remarks by foreign observers that the nuclear issue has again complicated Buenos Aires-Washington relations.

Montes answered that "only now does Argentina have a clear idea of the nuclear policy followed by Canada, with which we have a nuclear agreement," and he added that after studying the situation presented by this country, "the Argentine attitude will be decided upon jointly with the National Atomic Energy Commission."

ITALIAN ECONOMIC MISSION TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY21723Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY

[Text] An Italian economic mission for the energy sector is arriving in Argentina today. It is headed by Professor Giuseppe Ammassari, a high-ranking official of the Italian Industry Ministry. The delegation includes the president of the Italian National Nuclear Energy Committee, the head of the Institute of Nuclear Mechanics and several Italian specialists.

The purpose of the mission is to submit a proposal for cooperation in engineering and manufacturing to the authorities of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], based on the common objectives of the energy programs of the two countries, particularly in the nuclear field.

AGOSTI COMMENTS ON CHILE, NATIONAL REORGANIZATION

PY202046Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0700 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (TELAM)--Air Force Commander in Chief Lt Gen Orlando Ramon Agosti has asserted: "We have made significant advances in seeking suitable ideas for reducing disagreements in the negotiations with Chile regarding the trouble in the southern area of the continent."

He indicated that the negotiations have entered their final stage but there are still some questions to be resolved which must call forth creative answers inspired in justice, historical brotherhood and the common desire for the welfare and accelerated development of the two countries. "At this time I prefer to believe only in the hypothesis of a happy conclusion of the border dispute, emphasizing the fact that if it is so I firmly believe that a stage of harmonious understanding and cooperation will be achieved which will allow access to a common undertaking of real importance."

The air force chief's remarks were made to the bimonthly magazine ACTUALIDAD.

He also referred to the new stage of the process for national reorganization which began in August and which means the adoption of new courses of action which have been designed to achieve the objectives which have been established.

He added: "The fixed goal will guide the actions in a progressive way toward the implementation of a system of democratic government, in accordance with current times, which will ensure political, economic and social stability."

Agosti indicated that the armed forces, which are leading this process, will opportunely announce the political guidelines which must be followed in order to achieve the announced goal.

He also maintained that the smear campaign which being mounted against our country from abroad at this time is frankly petering out because Argentina has confronted the Marxist line with the truth of events. He added that there are signs of reaction in the public opinion of several West European countries.

He recalled the methods used by international Marxism in the use of political propaganda which distorts reality in order to confuse public opinion, indicating finally that it is therefore not strange that terrorists who have sought refuge in Europe have used the same technique in order to involve certain heads of traditional parties and temporarily achieve their purposes, helped by credulity based on an ignorance of reality.

#### BRIEFS

RECORD OIL PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM)--The Energy Secretariat disclosed today that oil production during the month of September, with an average daily production of 74,109 cubic meters, was a record in the country's oil production history. The total monthly production reached a figure of 2,223,300 cubic meters, more than 8.5 percent greater than production during September 1977. The first 9 months of this year registered a production of 19,365,400 cubic meters, an increase of 3.4 percent over the previous year. Imports during this same period reached 2,264,300 cubic meters, or 13.7 percent less than the last year's figures. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 19 Oct 78 PY]

TERRORISTS JAILED--Rosario, 10 Oct (TELAM)--The II Corps headquarters in this city disclosed that members of a terrorist organization called the Socialist Workers Party were arrested here. The party had been declared illegal in June 1976, and party leaders were arrested on charges of capturing youths, some of them underage, for party activities. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0700 GMT 20 Oct 78 PY]

ERP MEMBERS SENTENCED--Santa Fe, 24 Oct (NA)--Santa Fe Federal Judge Fernando Mantaras today sentenced three men and one woman, members of the self-styled Revolutionary People's Army [ERP], to life imprisonment for their role in the assassination of Maj Nestor Horacio Lopez in November 1974. Four other members of the ERP were sentenced to terms of 5 to 20 years in jail for participating indirectly in the crime. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1936 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY]

## UN ENVOY URGES PROGRESS ON WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

PY210018Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Oct 78 p 1 PY

[Text] United Nations, 18 Oct--Mario Rolon Anaya, the Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations, in a speech before the UN General Assembly today denounced what he called "stagnation" in the plan of action designed to create a new international economic order.

He said: "The program of action for the establishment of a new international economic order, approved by the UN General Assembly, is practically in stagnation. There has not been the necessary political cooperation to develop mechanisms which would make the program feasible and convert it from a hope into a reality."

Rolon Anaya complained that "the countries that possess the instruments of economic power, far from yielding even a minuscule part of their prosperity in order to benefit those which contribute to their Bonanza, have instead increased their incomes further, and with their policy of cooperation--which is almost always favorable to their own interests--continue to make us more and more dependent."

The Bolivian ambassador's speech was delivered before the UN General Assembly on international development and cooperation, the forum which is discussing the creation of a new international economic order.

Rolon Anaya stated: "We have uselessly repeated until we are exhausted that there is an imperious need to stabilize income from the sale of basic goods. These should be sold at equitable and remunerative prices, but this--which appears to be a miracle--still has not happened."

The Bolivian representative continued by saying that his country is one of the nations most affected by the disproportion existing between wealthy and poor nations, "because it suffers the consequences of an unjust commercial trade which hinders its revenue through unilateral measures. To this we must add the constant threat of artificial measures, in contradiction to the free principle of supply and demand, which do not permit rational planning and the adequate development of new sources of production."

He concluded: "In this, as in everything else which affects mankind, this is a period of disenchantment which could be the dawn of the third millenium, or of the final sunset. The so-called great powers cannot turn their backs again."

## BRIEFS

GAS SALES, RESERVES--According to Bolivian Government Oil Deposits officials, the sales of Bolivian natural gas to Brazil will bring \$135 million per year taken at prices which Argentina will pay as of the second half of 1979. The same officials reported that known Bolivian natural gas reserves can cover national needs, both future and present, as well as exports to any market, for the next 50 years. The officials indicated that Bolivia is currently capable of exporting up to 700 million cubic feet per day. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Oct 78 PY]

CHILEAN ESPIONAGE INVESTIGATIONS--La Paz, 24 Oct (EFE)--The civil registry of the city of Cochabamba, located 430 kilometers southeast of La Paz, began an investigation into alleged espionage by Chileans who obtained Bolivian citizenship illegally. The director of the registry said that Chileans who had obtained their Bolivian citizenship illegally had obtained jobs in public administration offices in order to obtain confidential information for espionage purposes. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1718 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY]

## U.S. REVIEWS NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH ARGENTINA

PY241737Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Oct 78 p 18 PY

[By Correspondent Moenio Spinola]

[Text] Washington--The State Department made public yesterday its opposition to Argentina's plan to build an experimental fuel reprocessing plant which would allow that country to obtain plutonium and to master atomic bomb technology before the Brazilian nuclear program reaches maturity through FRG assistance.

In a written four-line statement read for JORNAL DO BRASIL, a State Department spokesman stated the belief that "any step toward reprocessing taken by any country at this time is premature" and that "all countries are well aware of the U.S. position in this regard."

The State Department spokesman also said: "We are postponing our own reprocessing plans, since more effective antiproliferation alternatives regarding the nuclear fuel cycle are being studied at international and other levels. We believe that other countries, including Argentina, should adopt the same attitude of waiting."

According to the same spokesman, a special delegation headed by State Department Assistant Secretary Louis Nosenzo is now in Buenos Aires. Members of this delegation are representatives of the Department of Energy and of the arms control and disarmament agency. The objective of this mission is to discuss nuclear cooperation without focusing on the reprocessing question. The spokesman said that "obviously those plans will influence the nature of nuclear cooperation between the two countries."

In fact, that "cooperation" has been under review and examination since the beginning of the Carter Administration. One of the objectives of the mission of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Argentina--and to Brazil afterwards--was to revise the terms of nuclear cooperation with Argentina and to suggest that the Videla government fully adhere to the Tlatelolco Treaty (which provides for the denuclearization of Latin America). Despite Vance's efforts in Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government has not yet ratified the Tlatelolco Treaty.

Over the last 3 days the nuclear question in Latin America has gained newspaper headlines in this city. First, these reports referred to the delays suffered by Brazilian nuclear plans and to the doubling in the price of the package Brazil bought from the FRG in 1975, now almost \$12 billion. One of the local newspapers also said that Brazil would at best be only capable of producing uranium with a low level of enrichment for the supply of its nuclear plants by 1989 and that Brazil would not be able to produce uranium for military purposes before 1990.

The Argentine nuclear program is based on the utilization of natural uranium which involves a technology more accessible to developing countries. But Argentina still does not have the means and know-how to retrieve plutonium from used nuclear fuel and thus be in a position to build an atomic bomb. It was reported here yesterday that in addition to producing its own uranium (without international assistance, and therefore, free of international safeguards), Argentina will start to put together, all by itself, an "experimental" plant to reprocess nuclear fuel produced in Argentina.

The State Department spokesman who commented on the development of nuclear activities in Argentina said that he did not know if Deputy Assistant Secretary Nosenzo will make a stopover in Brasilia on his return to Washington.

Anyway, it should be admitted that a "change of tune" has occurred between the initial stages of the Carter administration and the onset of international studies to evaluate the nuclear fuel cycle. In these studies, Argentina is a member of a special work commission and has a better status than Brazil because Argentina has a nuclear plant in operation already.

A "change of tone" could also be observed in Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira when he suggested that Brazil should postpone its reprocessing plans in deference to U.S. appeals so that the United States might assume a different responsibility in the continent. What remains to be seen in these circumstances is the bargaining power of the U.S. Government vis-a-vis the Argentine Government, particularly if the latter takes the position that a nuclear technology race--regardless of cost--is the only alternative available to it to offset Brazil's huge economic impact in the area. State Department spokesmen carefully declined to comment on this political aspect of the question, but obviously the Buenos Aires government is being pressured at other points for different reasons.

#### Efforts To Stop Argentine Reprocessing

PY241439Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[Text] The Carter administration has asked the Argentine Government to stop its plans for nuclear fuel reprocessing until improved international safeguards for atomic non-proliferation are established. A State Department official released this information in Washington 2 days after Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], announced in an interview with the Washington POST that the Argentine Government will, within the next 2 months, begin building an experimental plant for reprocessing atomic waste. The State Department spokesman explained that the U.S. Government believes that "any action for reprocessing made by any country is premature." And he recalled: "Other countries know very well what our position is regarding this matter." The spokesman recalled that the United States has already decided to postpone plans "until new atomic nonproliferation safeguards are obtained."

Experts believe that Argentina's decision to build a plant, which will probably be finished in 1980, will give it a 5-year lead over Brazil. The experts also believe that Argentina built a laboratory-scale plant for reprocessing in the 1960's. This plant produced some milligrams of plutonium before it was closed in 1970, according to the experts.

Castro Madero's remarks in Buenos Aires have reopened the controversy regarding possession of the atomic bomb. The press agrees that the State Department's reaction against Argentina's autonomy regarding nuclear fuels is linked with Carter's efforts to limit atomic proliferation. In addition to cooling relations between Washington and Buenos Aires even more, it has served to heighten competition with Brazil for leadership of the continent's southern cone. In addition, the newspaper CLARIN says that U.S. experts James Theberge and Roger Fontaine reached the conclusion that "Argentina may very well become the second country in the hemisphere to become a member of the nuclear club, possibly about 1985."

#### Argentina Unready To Produce Plutonium

PY241451Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 78 p 13 PY

[By O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO correspondent Marcos Wilson]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires--Argentina is not ready to begin production of plutonium, the basic raw material of the atom bomb, even though it does have a significantly developed and autonomous nuclear program which gives it a marked advantage over Brazil.

This was stated by reliable sources questioned by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, after the resurgence of the polemics regarding Argentina's chances of becoming a nuclear power very soon.

The old debate reappeared following Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] President Raul Castro Madero's remarks that "Argentina is on the verge of plutonium production." These remarks immediately produced a reaction from the U.S. Department of State, which is apparently concerned over a nuclear imbalance in the southern cone between Argentina and Brazil.

The newspapers gave a lot of coverage to Castro Madero's remarks and concluded that Brazil is also deeply concerned because its nuclear program, which depends on technology and equipment supplied by developed countries, would prevent it from having a full-fledged nuclear plan before Argentina.

Whether by coincidence or not, Castro Madero's statement took place shortly before the arrival in Buenos Aires of a U.S. State Department commission to discuss nuclear cooperation between Washington and Buenos Aires, and almost coincided with the diversion of the Parana River making Itaipu an irreversible fact, something which Argentine geopoliticians view as strengthening Brazilian influence in the River Plate basin. In addition to this, the remarks were made at a time when Argentine-Chilean relations are going through a most sensitive period due to the border conflict over the Beagle Channel.

Observers believe that "all this was mere coincidence," reasoning that "Argentina has never made any secret of its intention to press ahead with the establishment of a comprehensive nuclear industry which is self-contained enough to be able to resist politically-motivated arm-twisting from abroad," as the editorial of the newspaper Buenos Aires HERALD stated on Friday.

In his book "Argentina, Brazil and the Atom Bomb," Gen Juan Gugliamelli states that the two South American countries can manufacture their own atom bombs. The general, who is currently on reserve status, is the director of the magazine ESTRATEGIA and is considered to be the most important Argentine expert in military strategy. He asks in his book whether it would be advantageous for Brazil and Argentina to take such a significant step as construction of the atom bomb. He reasons that to answer this question it is necessary to take into account three basic factors: whether production of this device is necessary for peaceful objectives; whether the political and strategic situation requires it for security reasons; and whether its domestic, social and economic cost is justified.

General Gugliamelli's remarks reflect the position of a significant sector of the Argentine Armed Forces which does not seem to be interested in starting an arms race with Brazil, but in reaching an agreement on the utilization of nuclear energy. The currently complex geopolitical situation in the southern cone will become much more critical if Argentina and Brazil decide to step up their plans to acquire nuclear weapons.

#### SENATE RATIFIES 7 JANUARY TRADE PACT WITH PRC

PY250029Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpt] The Senate has approved the text of the trade agreement signed between Brazil and the PRC in Peking on 7 January 1978. Through this agreement, Brazil and the PRC agreed to adopt several measures designed to promote and intensify trade between the two countries by diversifying the scope of goods exchanged, promoting fairs and expositions and granting to each other a most-favored nation treatment. Senators Roberto Saturnino and Otair Becker, coordinators of the foreign relations and economy committees respectively, recommended the approval of the agreement and expressed their conviction that it will be beneficial for both countries.

## COLUMNIST VIEWS FIGUEIREDO PLANS, POSSIBLE CABINET

FY201331Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 78 p 6 PY

[By Carlos Chagas]

[Excerpts] Gen Joad Baptista Figueiredo's strategy as president-elect is already defined. Until 15 November he will devote himself to National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] candidates campaigns. Meanwhile, he and his closest advisors will start drawing up his plan for government, which will be worked on and improved until February. Immediately after the parliamentary elections, he will begin to consider candidates for his cabinet and for high-level federal administrative positions, even though he will not make the formal invitations and announcements until early March.

However, it would only be natural and human for him to have a private list of candidates for priority administrative, political and economic posts, and he may already have some names under consideration. We also have some ideas, based to a certain degree on logic, and we wish to voice them--at our own risk: General Golbery do Couto e Silva (to remain in the Civilian Household or to be transferred to the Planning Ministry), Ambassador Roberto Camps (Foreign Relations or Education Minister), former Minister Delfim Netto (Agriculture), former Minister Mario Andreazza (Petrobras, Transportation or Interior Ministry), Mayor Olavo Setubal (Banco do Brasil or the Industry and Commerce Ministry), Senator Daniel Krieger (Justice), Professor Carlos Antonio Serpa (Education), Jose Carlos Freire (Finance Ministry), Nelson Marchezan (Labor), Gen Walter Pires (Army), Brig Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos (Air Force), Adm Gualter Menezes Magalhaes (Navy), and Gen Danilo Venturini (Military Cabinet).

With respect to the cabinet--and again, this has not been obtained from General Figueiredo, but is only speculation heard in political circles--a sort of informal government council with four special members could be formed. This would not mean four superministers. Instead each member, because of his special knowledge and even his individual personality, would provide greater character to the future government. General Golbery do Couto e Silva would have the role of articulating the large, broad proposals; Ambassador Roberto Camps, who would make the suggestions, would be the best theoretician; former Minister Mario Andreazza would be the principal executor; and Senator Daniel Krieger would be responsible for providing a permanent guarantee that democracy would be established and the regime improved.

One decision has already been made by the president-elect with respect to his government: He will not draw up new PND's [National Development Plans] or fit himself to any detailed program. He will have principles for action, basic policies, which he will adjust to national and international changes. There will obviously be a government plan, but it will contain only basic ideas developed through a more consensus-oriented, rather than mandatory, planning. The theory is to give greater participation in decisionmaking to various sectors of society as part of the search for economic and political decentralization. In this case, planning will become more important but less specific than it is now, although this does not imply any criticism of the present system. The time has come for this change.

For planning purposes, the next government will be divided into three main phases of 2 years each. An evaluation of the country's needs and of the world economic panorama should provide the readjustments for each of these work phases. This evaluation may also include answers from the social media through polls and meetings with class representatives and, even more important, the results of the 1980 election for mayors and councilmen and the 1982 election for Congress, assemblies and state governments (these will probably be direct elections).

As expected, General Figueiredo's team and his closest friends are optimistic. Therefore, everything is rosy, good intentions, with programs designed to produce the greatest benefit for the nation. The problem is that, in most cases, theory does not coincide with reality. Therefore, ideals like participation, decentralization, consensus-oriented planning, democracy and more intense development have to be proven. Others have already tried and failed, like Marshal Costa e Silva--a model General Figueiredo seems to approach, just as Ernesto Geisel's government came close to Castelo Branco toward the end. Costa e Silva promised a lot of what Figueiredo is now outlining but, except in some aspects, he failed. At least as a warning, take heed of the allusion.

#### MINISTER PROMISES CONTINUED POLITICAL OPENING

PY241302Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY

[Text] The process of political opening has started and probably will continue, Labor Minister Arnaldo Prieto has said in Rio de Janeiro. Prieto pointed out that the unions benefited from the relaxation because the dialog between employers and employees expanded and union activities returned to normal. He affirmed that because of the responsibility and maturity of the union leaders the process will continue.

#### MDB SEEN TO BE STRENGTHENED BY ELECTION DEFEAT

PY241434Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 78 p 3 PY

[Article from the "Notes and Information" page by V.B.C.: "Defeat in Electoral College Has Caused MDB To Unite for Next Elections"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--After two successive defeats and many errors, the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] is now finding with great surprise that its discouraging electoral prospects have been replaced by clear signs of hope. That is, the MDB's expected defeat in the Electoral College was beneficial from the electoral viewpoint, not because the electoral outcome was any different from predictions or calculations, but merely because party members reunited at the moment of struggle against the adversary, and the [MDB] candidate himself finally did what he should have done from the very beginning--that is, he spoke in the opposition's language as he delivered the speech which was prepared by a team of competent advisers.

It is still too early for celebration. However, it seems obvious that MDB representatives are leaving Brasilia--after the delay caused by Franco Montoro's amendment and the compulsory aid they gave to the reelection of the lucky senator for Sao Paulo--with their minds strengthened and their pockets full of issues gathered during the last few days in the heat of the struggle. This fight against corruption, an age-old moralist banner which the former National Democratic Union (UDN) could so successfully fly on the winds of election, is once more proving its attractiveness and effectiveness. It has been successful everywhere, arousing the interest of a public tired of the arbitrariness, exceptional laws, and repression of many years of a closed regime.

However, as MDB President Ulysses Guimaraes says, "The fight against corruption is the introductory issue for the election. The main course is the cost of living."

Free of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro and the ups and downs of a contradictory candidacy, the opposition has the advantage of its background: Since 1945, the opposition has almost always tended to grow at the end of the race, strengthened by the support of those who had remained undecided, while the government parties could barely protect their positions without giving ground.

However, the basic element of the possible turnabout of the opposition is the radicalization of the campaign caused by the obvious increase in military tension. Gen Hugo Abreu's letter introduced into the apathy of General Euler's crusade--conducted without people, without elections and without aggressiveness--the missing ingredients of emotion and passion. It is not a question of delving into the source or the degree of levity of his charges against the government. That is quite another matter. However, ever since General Abreu's letter and imprisonment the MDB has been able to raise its head and shout the battery of fraud at the very center of the Planalto Palace.

The government fell back to its defenses, and although it has tried to return to the attack, it has been unable to do so as yet.

Because of the relative slowness of their operational techniques, opinion polls have yet to detect the signs that expectations are changing. At the same time, nothing spectacular can be expected from an electoral process tied down by the many restrictions established by the grotesque and infamous Falcão Law.

However, the atmosphere has doubtlessly changed. The MDB needed an urgent radicalization to free its electoral potential from its long slumber of indifference. A deep shock was required to wrench the apathetic from their cold indifference.

The campaign has begun to warm up after the debate between the opposition and the government brought up burning issues. The fact is that the signs of organization by a core of military resistance instilled some courage in those who believe that changes are possibly only with military support.

It will not be easy to keep up this atmosphere with the Congress in recess and the campaign underway in rural areas. However, the opposition has finally found something to say and the encouragement to raise its voice.

#### BRIEFS

**FREIGHT ACCORD WITH USSR**--Brazil and the USSR will sign a new maritime freight accord during the visit which USSR Merchant Fleet Minister [as published] Igor Averin will make to Brazil next Tuesday. The USSR minister will meet with National Merchant Marine Superintendent Manoel Abud. According to unofficial sources the new accord will provide for a 50-50 distribution of maritime freight between the two countries, replacing the prior agreement under which 20 percent of the freight could be carried by outsiders. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 78 FY]

**FREIGHTERS FOR HONG KONG**--Ishikawajima of Brazil [ISHIBRAS] reported yesterday having arranged the construction and export of two container-carriers of 30,400 tons each for shipowner C.Y. Tung of Hong Kong. The Foreign Trade Department of the Banco do Brasil [CACEX] has already approved the deal, which will bring \$60 million into the country. CACEX will finance 87 percent of the operation, and the shipowner will pay the remaining 13 percent during the time required for construction of the ships. C.Y. Tung owns a fleet of 13 million tons, more than twice the size of the entire Brazilian fleet. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 78 p 25 FY]

**RESERVES INCREASE**--Rio de Janeiro, 23 Oct (AFP)--The Central Bank reported here today that Brazilian reserves of gold and foreign exchange amounted to \$8,111,500,000 on 30 June 1978. During the same period last year these reserves amounted to \$5,708,500,000 and on 31 December 1977 they amounted to \$7,256,100,000. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 24 Oct 78 FY]

## CONTRERAS IMPLICATES U.S. AMBASSADOR IN LETELIER CASE

FY242121Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 24 Oct 78 FY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 24 Oct (AFP)--Gen Manuel Contreras, former chief of the Chilean secret police, today implied that the CIA and the U.S. ambassador in Santiago were involved in the Letelier case.

Contreras, who is accused of having a major role in the murder of former Socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier perpetrated in Washington 2 years ago, made these remarks here in his first statement to the press.

Speaking to approximately 20 journalists who were waiting for him at the court, Contreras said: "Townley was not a DINA (National Intelligence Directorate) agent. He was an agent, but not DINA's.

Escorted by policemen and security agents, Contreras went to court to be questioned by Supreme Court President Israel Borquez, who will have to decide in the first instance whether or not to grant his extradition to the United States.

Although Contreras did not directly mention the CIA, the way he referred to Townley as an agent was interpreted here as though he was referring to the CIA.

Investigations conducted by the U.S. Justice Department helped reveal in August that Townley and other agents who participated in the attack on Letelier entered the United States with visas they obtained in Paraguay. Contreras confirmed these facts. Questioned on the way the visas were obtained, he said: "Thanks to some good Paraguayan friends and, especially, to the good, decisive action of our then-ally, Ambassador Landau." George Landau was the U.S. ambassador in Asuncion in 1976 when the group obtained the visas to enter the United States. Landau is now the U.S. ambassador in Santiago.

Asked whether he is innocent or guilty of the Letelier murder, Contreras said that his participation in this crime was the same as that which he might have had in the murder of Martin Luther King or of the Kennedy Brothers.

Denies Sending Townley to U.S.

FY250239Y Santiago Chile Radio Agricultura Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Oct 78 FY

[Excerpt] Santiago--All during the afternoon today Supreme Court Chief Israel Borquez questioned Gen Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, who is charged by the United States with being an important accessory in the Letelier case. The arrival of General Contreras at the Supreme Court was characterized by the attendance of many National Intelligence Directorate [DINA] [as heard] security agents who showed unusual physical violence toward journalists who were also present, particularly toward women journalists. The DINA agents struck the women journalists' on their backs with their elbows, took away their tape recorders and even kicked their shins. On several occasions the agents unplugged microphone recorders to keep General Contreras from commenting, despite Contreras' desire to do so.

In view of these new attacks on journalists, the journalists involved submitted specific charges to the Chilean Press Association (?which will then submit) them to the president. General Contreras, however, was able to say that he had full confidence in Chilean justice. He added that he will hold a press conference later and noted: The only thing I wish is [word indistinct]. Answering journalists, General Contreras categorically stated that he had not ordered Michael Vernon Townley's trip to the United States.

## BORDER COMMISSION CONTINUES PRIVATE MEETINGS

PY241822Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY

[Text] The delegations carrying out the last round of negotiations regarding the southern border conflict are holding separate private meetings. The head of the Chilean delegation, Francisco Orrego, reaffirmed that all the islands south of the Beagle Channel belong to Chile. Therefore, he denied reports that Chile would cede two small islands to Argentina.

These remarks were made by Orrego at the end of one of these private meetings in the Foreign Ministry.

[Begin Orrego recording] We have been holding our regular private meetings to study the works [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, we began the meeting this morning.

[Question] How long is it going to last?

[Answer] It will last until 2 November [words indistinct] [end recording]

He explained that the Puerto Montt Act is being discussed, including the agenda of commission No 2, and that **naturally the most complicated matters** have priority. He also indicated that the commission is meeting with the same spirit as before, that it is exploring all possible alternatives aimed at finding solutions.

Regarding the style used during the meetings, the diplomat gave a brief explanation.

[Begin Orrego recording] The meetings are private, as usual [words indistinct], and the places are the same as before. [words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No, because since our last meeting in Buenos Aires on 12 October, the meetings have been continuous and permanent without the need to formally inaugurate every new meeting. [end recording]

Orrego emphasized that it is not up to him to make a decision if an agreement is not reached by 2 November. Such a decision must be made at the highest level of government, he said.

He also categorically denied press reports from Santiago that Chile has given Barnevelt, (Bell) and Evout islands to Argentina.

[Begin Orrego recording] This is not true. This report must have come from interested sources. The Chilean position has been perfectly clear from the beginning. All of the islands belong to Chile. Nothing has changed, and it will not change. [end recording]

In conclusion, Orrego said that the private and separate meetings will continue until 2 November, a deadline which will not be extended. The meetings may be held in the Argentine Embassy or any other place in Santiago.

## BRAZILIAN ARMY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF BEGINS VISIT

PY250246Y Santiago Chile Radio Agricultura Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Gen Florimar Campello, Brazilian Army deputy chief of staff, arrived in Santiago on a 1-week official visit especially invited by Chilean Army Chief of Staff Gen Washington Carrasco.

The high-ranking Brazilian military officer stated that he is very happy to be in Chile and noted the friendship between the Brazilian and Chilean people. He added: The relations between the armed forces of our two countries, and hence between our people, are excellent because both in Chile and in Brazil the armed forces are united with the people. The armed forces are, therefore, part of the people.

#### CHURCH, PDC PROTEST DISSOLUTION OF UNIONS

PY241224Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 23 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 23 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean Catholic Church today took over the defense of seven unions dissolved by the military regime headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet. While this report released by Bishop Enrique Alvear was circulating, the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] released a communique charging the government with trying to crush the workers' organization.

Enrique Alvear, the auxiliary bishop of Santiago, stated here this afternoon that the church had decided to assume the defense of the workers affected. The bishop indicated that the defense will involve protecting not only the leaders, but also the assets of the unions, which are to pass to the state under a government resolution.

Father Alfonso Baeza, vicar of the workers' pastorate, stated that the church will seek the return of those assets to the workers. He termed the government's action discriminatory. He added that the church's position is that the right of workers to associate is fundamental to the individual.

According to the statement released here by the PDC, the government decision represents the "fulfillment of a process aimed at crushing the organization of workers and depriving them of all possibility of [word indistinct]." The statement added that, to the contrary, business and management organizations and representatives of economic interests receive maximum official support from the military government.

#### CHILEAN-ARGENTINE AMITY DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED BY CHURCHES

PY241237Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Several churches support the peaceful demonstration which is going to be held today. Chileans have been called on to participate in a demonstration symbolizing Chilean-Argentine friendship, which will be held in Bulnes Park between 1700 and 2000. Those attending will lay flowers at the monuments of Gen Jose de San Martin and Gen Bernardo O'Higgins. A religious ceremony will be held in the San Francisco Church at 2000 with the participation of laymen and religious figures.

The ecclesiastical organizations taking part in this event are: the Catholic Church, the Lutheran Church, the Pentecostal Church of Chile, the Orthodox Church, the Presbyterian, Evangelic Church, the Baptist Church, the Union of Missions Church, the Pentecostal Methodist Church, the Anglican Church, the Pentecostal Mission Church and several religious organizations. Demonstrations of sympathy and support have also been received from Argentina, where similar symbolic events are also being prepared. A religious ceremony will also be held in the Merced Temple in Valparaiso at 2000.

#### BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASES--Francisco Vascunan, president of the National Agricultural Association, reported today that the overall agricultural production increased its standing in the gross domestic product from 7.3 percent in 1973, to a 9.6 percent in 1977. He added that the improvement in the agricultural sector resulted from an annual increase of 8.6 percent. He noted that agricultural exports had increased by 543.1 percent from 1973 to 1977. [Santiago Chile Radio Agricultura Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Oct 78 PY]

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C O L O M B I A

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UNITY OF FOUR LABOR CENTRALS REPORTED 'BROKEN'

PA250311Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The unity of action of the labor centrals which came about as a consequence of the 14 September 1977 protests was abruptly broken today when it was learned that the UTC [Union of Workers of Colombia] and the CTC [Confederation of Workers of Colombia] stayed away from the meetings called by the National Trade Union Council. After making the announcement, a responsible source told Super Noticias that the break in the unity of action of the four major labor centrals came about after the government systematically excluded [desconocio] the so-called leftwing organizations--the CSTC [Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia] and the CGT [General Labor Confederation]--from previous meetings called to reform the labor code and the convening of the national wage and trade union councils.

The break in the unity of action of the four labor centrals which was effected through the National Trade Union Council was made official 45 days ago when the UTC and the CTC completely stayed away from the meetings called by the labor body, the source noted. The source also reported that the UTC and the CTC, in total violation of the statutes of the National Trade Union Council, have ignored the joint memorandum to the government of the four major labor centrals and have unilaterally submitted their requests to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The source also reported that unity of action among the four major labor centrals had been weak since President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced during his inaugural speech an open dialog with the UTC and the CTC, even though he did not flatly exclude the so-called leftwing CSTC and CGT.

#### UTC Communique

PA250418Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The profound crisis which arose today in the National Trade Union Council worsened tonight after the UTC [Union of Workers of Colombia] launched a violent attack against the Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia [CSTC], which it accused of using clandestine weapons against democratic labor leaders. The UTC released the following communique on the matter:

The UTC comes out against attacks on its leaders and demands loyalty regarding unity of action. On the occasion of the civic walkout staged on 14 September 1977, and in view of the intransigence of the government, it was necessary to unite the trade union forces of all ideological leanings, not only to defend the accomplishments won by Colombian trade unionism through its permanent struggle, but also not to allow abuses which affected its own survival. This attempt at unity of action has been jeopardized on several occasions as a result of the interest of the Communist Party and other movements in taking advantage of the climate of understanding to attack the democratic centrals in order to break their [presumably internal] unity by discrediting their top leaders. This dual policy has been expressed mainly through the party's news organ, VOZ PROLETARIA, and flyers distributed on public thoroughfares. That is to say, while there is talk of unity of action, clandestine attacks are staged and attempts are made to discredit the leaders who do not share the theories put forth or the theories' very principles.

The UTC reports to its partners in the National Trade Union Council that until the CSTC changes its policy of talking about unity through the confederation and staging attacks and trade union pillaging [rapina] through the Communist Party, the noble task of uniting trade union forces for the sake of causes common to all Colombian workers will be impossible. We also draw attention to the dual policy promoted by the [words indistinct] movement, led by people whose major task has been to attack all the labor centrals [words indistinct] the most recalcitrant enemies of the National Trade Union Council. In fact [words indistinct] no movement for the defense of people's interests but rather agents of international financial groups. (?It is unfortunate) that an attempt to achieve unity should be threatened by the political interests of a party which throughout history has demonstrated its demagogic intentions in the trade union movement by promoting public agitation which leads to official measures that alter civil and constitutional rights in our democracy. In any event, the UTC clearly sets forth that it is not interested in breaking unity of action, but it has not renounced and it will not renounce its intention to guide workers according to its democratic principles and it will condemn any attack on its leaders. We call on the CSTC and the other labor centrals of the National Trade Union Council so that, if unity of action to defend the interests of the working class is really desired, clandestine arms will be put down, the leaders' reputations will be respected and loyalty will be maintained. To trample unity of action for the sake of the Communist Party is breaking the attempt which was undertaken with good will after the civic walkout in defense of the labor movement and the workers' interests on the express premise that no political movement has the authority to set guidelines for unionism.

[Signed] UTC executive committee.

#### CONSERVATIVE LEADER REJECTS WITHDRAWAL PROPOSAL

PA242017Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Carlos Augusto Noriega, vice president of the directorate of the Ospina-Pastranist sector of the Conservative Party, today rejected the position taken by another member of the directorate, Jose Emilio Valderrama, who has urged the Conservatives to withdraw from the government and become an opposition party. Noriega praised President Turbay Ayala for his strict adherence to Article 120 of the National Constitution, which provides for adequate and equitable participation of the Conservative Party in the government.

In this regard, I am in frank, though friendly, opposition to former Minister Jose Emilio Valderrama, Carlos Augusto Noriega said.

[Begin Noriega recording] I disagree with the proposal of my dear friend and fellow directorate member, Jose Emilio Valderrama. I plan to initiate a debate in the Senate regarding the scope of Article 120, which provides for adequate and equitable participation to be given by the president of the republic to the minority party, in this case the Conservative Party.

Regarding criteria for applying this rule, I believe that those followed by the president of the republic have been the most proper and the most adequate, as regards the makeup of the cabinet and the appointment of governors, and I feel that this interpretation should be extended to all levels, departmental and municipal, and also to decentralized bodies.

Therefore, I plan to defend this rule in the Senate, which will place me in frank and open, but friendly disagreement with Valderrama. [end recording]

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COLOMBIA

Former Minister Carlos Augusto Noriega said that the Conservative Party will continue to cooperate with President Turbay Ayala's government.

GOVERNMENT AWAITING U.S. DECISION ON TEXTILE EXPORTS

PA241926Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The government announced today that so far no agreement has been reached with the United States regarding the threat looming over Colombian exports of textiles and garments to the U.S. market. In this regard, Manuel Jose Cardenas, director of PROEXPO [Export Promotion Fund] said that the headlines of a morning paper of this capital do not reflect the real situation existing at this time. He reiterated that, as the government communique has noted, Colombia presented its views to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, which will reach a decision in this regard.

The decision may be announced on 7 November.

Colombia denied today that its incentives for exports constitute a subsidy and explained that they do not involve unfair competition, but on the contrary, they are applied to resolve structural problems within our economy.

Economic Development Minister Gilberto Echeverry Mejia told RCN that Colombia has respected U.S. laws. The minister expressed the hope that the compensatory duties will not be applied to our exports of textiles and garments. Echeverry Mejia said finally that the government is optimistic that the decision of the U.S. Department of the Treasury will be favorable. The decision will be made in 8 days.

## ROYO MEETS WITH FORMER COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ODUBER

PA250223Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Text] President Aristides Royo received in special audience today former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, with whom he discussed Latin American affairs in general. The subjects discussed included human rights, political aspects of the region, production and development and relations between the two countries. As president of Costa Rica, Daniel Oduber gave considerable support for our national cause and remains interested in actions to implement the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

President Royo and former President Oduber also discussed organized politics. Daniel Oduber is a distinguished member of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica. The talks were cordial and fruitful, said official sources at the Presidential Palace.

## 'LA PALABRA' CONCERNED ABOUT ASSEMBLY'S REGRESSION

PA241720Y David Panama LA PALABRA in Spanish 10 Oct 78 p 2 PA

[Editorial: "Scarecrow"]

[Text] One of the causes of the economic recession which the present regime has brought upon the country and about which not enough has been said, is the flight of capital and its contraction domestically and internationally caused by increasing apprehension about investments.

When hard reality overcame the populist demagoguery which inspired the labor code, housing laws, the plunder and occupation of land, unexpected taxes, the creation of government corporations and an untold number of harmful regulations that have not been discussed, the dictatorship, frightened, tried to reverse these decisions, but the damage had been done and could no longer be corrected.

What the representatives of the government have not stopped to consider is that the so-called "system," the product of the "revolutionary process," which is described by its panegyric creators as an innovative experiment--but which is the laughingstock of the continent--is the preponderant factor in the paralysis immobilizing the country.

The fact that a parliament was conceived composed mostly of persons with a low educational level forced its authors to assign legislative functions to a so-called National Legislative Commission composed of elite government officials who meet and debate behind closed doors--but are in fact subject to the sole will of the dictator--whose decisions become known when they are already laws of the republic and when the affected sectors can do nothing to protect their interests.

The crisis which the modern era with all its complexities caused in the parliamentary institution prompted a reorganization, the principal characteristic of which was a trend toward technicalization and specialization obtained by integrating into the assemblies professionals from various activities.

It is unfortunate that after the parliament had reached that point of political evolution in our country it had to take a step backward, bringing ridicule upon itself as a legislative body by exhibiting such unstable characteristics and thereby inducing justified fears in businessmen--who are not accustomed to taking such risks. This situation has bogged down the country in a position from which it can only emerge after the so-called "system" falls apart.

## COSTA RICA

## NICARAGUAN ACCUSATIONS OF PROTECTING SANDINISTS REJECTED

PA250426Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reasserted its charges that the Costa Rican Government protected Sandinist guerrillas inside its territory. According to acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Harry Bodan, the Costa Rican Government violated the bilateral agreement signed in 1956 which regulates relations between the two countries.

A Costa Rican Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Nicaraguan Government presented three protest notes over alleged violations by Costa Rica of the bilateral treaty. Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon could not be located to comment on the situation, but President Rodrigo Carazo said in a brief statement that matters are received according to who sends them. [sentence as heard] He added that the Costa Rican Government maintains strict control over Sandinist guerrilla activities and does not allow them to use Costa Rican territory to attack Nicaragua.

## NICARAGUA

## 'FAKE' FSLN ATTACKS FROM COSTA RICA DENOUNCED

PA250342Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Oct 78 PA

[Text] [Carlos] Tunnermann has denounced the Somoza maneuver to fake Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] attacks from Costa Rican territory. [Words indistinct] the deadlock in negotiations between Somoza and the opposition. If Somoza insists on maintaining his stand, he will have to suffer the consequences.

Tunnermann said that the mediation commission is still in Nicaragua, but that there can be no solution to the Nicaraguan problem as long as Somoza remains. He added that radio news programs continue to be censored and that he has no reports of any FSLN attacks.

A member of the Group of 12, Carlos Tunnermann today proclaimed that the Rivas commander had ordered 500 red and black handkerchiefs similar to those used by the FSLN to be made and that these could be used to fake an FSLN attack from Costa Rican territory. Tunnermann said that this coincides with the protest presented by Nicaragua to the Costa Rican Government and added: Who knows what the National Guard is plotting. The Costa Rican Government should be alert to any maneuver, Tunnermann said.

## CONSERVATIVE PARTY PRESIDENT RESIGNS FROM LEGISLATURE

PA241227Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Report from Managua by EFE correspondent Eduardo (Albir)--presumably recorded]

[Excerpt] Rene Sandino Arguello, president of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party which controls the parliamentary minority, has announced that he will definitely resign from the Chamber of Deputies where he has held a seat for the past 10 years. Sandino based his resignation on the poor guarantees for the personal safety of congressmen at the National Palace where the legislative sessions are held.

Sandino, a medical doctor who was one of the deputies held hostage by the guerrilla command which occupied the National Palace in August, has also in effect resigned as president of his party, although he has not presented his resignation.

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CENTRAL AMERICA

PASTORA INTERVIEWED BY MEXICAN NEWSPAPER

PA242121Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1656 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Oct (LATIN)--The newspaper UNO MAS UNO published here today statements by Eden Pastora--Commander Cero--to the effect that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] is preparing "to wage a war of position and movement [posicion y movimiento] against Somozaism."

Pastora made the statement to Pero Meyen, correspondent of the Mexican newspaper, which published photographs taken by Meyen showing high-caliber machineguns that had been placed before Commander Cero.

The report, datelined "somewhere in Nicaragua," mentions a camp where Nicaraguan guerrillas "and Panamanian volunteers are training and becoming familiar with new and powerful arms comprising the arsenal of the people's fighters."

"We are receiving the support we need from Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica and from all democratic governments--moral support, moral encouragement," Pastora said, according to UNO MAS UNO.

Pastora led the brigade of 25 Sandinist guerrillas which seized the National Palace in Managua in August. According to dispatches, he has been named chief of the army organized by the FSLN.

'REVOLUTIONARY ARMY' ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DEAD FSLN MEMBER

PA241452Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Text] A Sandinist who had been captured by the [Nicaraguan] National Guard has been found. Juan Jose Estrada Chavez, a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, was found dead on Saturday afternoon. He had been arrested by Nicaraguan National Guard troops on 5 October in the vicinity of the Penas Blancas border checkpoint.

According to an official communique issued by the Tomas Borge and Carlos Aguero battalions of the Nicaraguan revolutionary army, Estrada was captured by National Guard troops under the command of Lt Col Rafael Atencio. He was forced to climb down from a bus of the Sirca Line in which he was traveling to San Jose.

The bulletin sent by CMDR Leonel Cabezas says: We were unable to determine his whereabouts until 21 October, when his body was found. He had been cruelly murdered by the genocidal guard of jackal Anastasio Somoza.

COLOMBIAN PLANE ALLOWED TO LAND AFTER CURFEW

PA241200Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Guillermo Noguera Z.'s decision to permit the entry of a Colombian airline flight which arrived last week 2 hours after zero hour as decreed by the state of siege at Las Mercedes International Airport, has drawn wide comment. The flight arrived late and with little fuel. There were no service units to take care of it at the time. In view of this, the minister allowed entry. He provided the passengers with transportation to the hotel and gave the crew assurances that everything would be taken care of as usual.

## COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

FL240001Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2333 GMT 23 Oct 78 FL

[Text] More than 600 Cuban technicians will work in Mozambique to support the country's national reconstruction, according to a cooperation agreement signed in Maputo between delegations from the two countries. One of the agreements states that Cuba will grant scholarships to 1,700 Mozambican workers and some 200 intermediate level students. Cuban Domestic Trade Minister Serafin Fernandez and Mozambique's Industry and Energy Minister Julio Carrilho signed the documents at the conclusion of a meeting of the intergovernmental mixed commission. Mozambique's newspapers and political circles consider the agreements to be an important increase in bilateral cooperation and a clear demonstration of the fraternal relations currently existing between the two countries.

## FERNANDEZ, GARCIA BANGO MEET WITH GDR PARTY LEADER

FL240140Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Jorge Garcia Bango, president of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation [INDER], have met with Manfred Ewald, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and GDR minister of gymnastics and sports, who arrived in Cuba in transit to Mexico. During the meeting, which was held at the INDER main offices at the sports city coliseum, the two sides discussed various topics dealing with sports development in Cuba and the GDR in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

## FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION BEGINS FOUR-DAY BELGIAN VISIT

FL242335Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2328 GMT 24 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font has arrived in Belgium on a 4-day official working visit. Belgium's Foreign Trade Minister Hektor de Bruyne and his Cuban counterpart held a meeting during the first day of activities and, subsequently, conducted a working session with various authorities of the country.

## CAMACHO AGUILERA ARRIVES IN HUNGARY FOR PARTIES MEETING

FL241121Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Pinar del Rio Province, has arrived in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, to participate in the meeting of organization secretaries of communist and labor parties of CEMA-member socialist countries. Camacho Aguilera was received at Budapest's airport by Janos Berecz, chief of the International Relations Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, other officials and Cuban Ambassador to Hungary Jose Antonio Tabares.

## CEMA MEETING ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY OPENS ON 30 OCT

FL250135Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The 53d CEMA meeting on the chemical industry will begin on 30 October at the Ambassadors Hall of the Havana Libre Hotel. The meeting will be attended by representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The discussions and examinations of proposals will begin on 30 October and the closing session of that important meeting will be held on 3 November.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

## DOMINICAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY SUPPORTS NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION

FL241055Y Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 78 FL

[Text] The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has announced that it has begun to take concrete steps to support the struggle that the Nicaraguan people are waging for their liberation. PRD Secretary General Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez made the announcement during "Tribuna Democratica," a PRD radio program. The PRD executive committee has appointed a 3-member commission to continue the campaign in support of the Nicaraguan Broad Opposition Front.

## JAMAICA

## MANLEY SUPPORTS REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

FL241456Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 24 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley wants to see constitutional change that would provide for compensation for property applied by the government to be calculated in relation to productivity of the property. Mr Manley, who last night addressed [words indistinct] Kiwanians, emphasized that productive property could not be considered as an absolute and private right of the individual. Mr Manley also outlined a 24-point government basic proposal for constitutional reforms which it has been discussing with the opposition. He said that there were a number of areas of agreement with the opposition, particularly the proposals for the country to assume republican status. The prime minister said that in replacing the monarchy, government [words indistinct] presidential system where the president (?is) democratically elected and has clear functions. Mr Manley said [words indistinct] unicameral system was preferred because (?in the) present system the upper house functions as a rubber stamp for the lower house (?and) in effect not providing the check and balance envisioned.

## VENEZUELA

## EEC, LAES DELEGATES END 2-DAY MEETING

PA250018Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 24 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 23 Oct (VENPRES)--At the end of 2 days of talks in this capital, representatives of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) and the EEC acknowledged as basic the need for qualitative change in the EEC's relationship with Latin America. In this regard, they emphasized that change should be based on the identification of mutual and convergent medium- and long-term interests which objectively reflect problems and their possible solutions.

Both the LAES and EEC delegates also agreed that Latin America's economic growth is important not only for the regional nations but also for the developed countries. Within this framework, the EEC especially studied possible formulas for cooperation by the European organization's commission in certain projects of the various action committees, implementing specific actions in the near future and avoiding the traditional donor-receiver ties. They exchanged ideas on the topics discussed during the international negotiations and matters requiring a specific relationship between the two regions. These are the results of the work sessions which the delegation of the EEC commission and LAES officials held on 19 and 20 October and which, as was agreed upon during the Latin American regional organization's permanent secretary's visit to Brussels, were basically intended to further contacts between both institutions in order to identify possible areas and means of EEC cooperation with the LAES' work program--in addition to exchanging views on the status and prospects for the North-South talks and other matters of interest to relations between the two regions.